FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 169 *30 August 1978*

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PrEx 7.10: FBIS-SOV-78-169

FBIS-SOV-78-169
Wednesday
30 August 1978
Vol III No 169

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

SOVIET UNION

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

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GENERAL

DEMCHENKO REVIEW DISCUSSES DETENTE, MIDEAST SITUATION

LD2914llY Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Pavel Demchenko review: "The International Week"]

[Excerpts] Defending Detente

It is known that the seventies, especially the first half, have been marked by major steps forward in international relations, the deepening of detente and the establishment of cooperation among states with differing social systems.

However, it is no secret that political detente has not yet been supplemented with military detente. The arms race continues to gain speed. According to the United Nations, total military expenditure on the globe is approaching the astronomical figure of $400 billion a year.

Militarist circles in the West have recently been creating more and more new obstacles in the path of improving the international atmosphere. A retreat from positions of realism, a tendency toward unfriendly actions toward the USSR and even attempts to exert pressure on our country have started to appear in Washington's policy.

The Peking leadership is conducting a course that is dangerous to the cause of peace. This is indicated, in particular, by the statements of its representatives, including Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council, who is now on a foreign tour.

In the past week there have been many disturbing reports indicating that the supporters of a return to the lamentable times of the "cold war" are continuing their sallies against detente. Thus, the British defense secretary announced an increase of approximately 4,000 people in the numerical strength of his armed forces. The Rhine Army, which is located in West Germany, will be increased by 2,000 British soldiers and officers.

In Washington, hearings have begun in the House Armed Services Committee on the effect of the conclusion of treaties on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests and on strategic offensive arms limitation on the U.S. military potential and its national security interests. Committee Chairman Wilson said the hearings will be devoted to the question of whether the conclusion of these treaties would have a negative effect on U.S. efforts to further improve and create new types of nuclear weapons and strategic arms in general.

The first speeches by government officials have already indicated the concrete issue. Thus, Energy Department representative D. Kerr, whose budget includes billions of dollars of appropriations for the design of neutron and other types of nuclear weapons, stated that the conclusion of a treaty on a complete and general ban of nuclear weapons tests "would cause considerable complications for the nuclear arms programs being conducted by the Energy Department." In the event of a ban on all types of tests, he said, we could lose our superiority in the field of nuclear weapons production." Thus, it is not a question of accelerating the process of Soviet-American disarmament talks, but, on the contrary, of complicating them.

However, it would be wrong to think that the advocates of the "cold war" are gaining the upper hand completely. Quite different reports are also reaching us: On 16 August, the 1978-1980 joint cooperation program was signed in Moscow between the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, the "USSR-United States" Society, and the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship. [paragraph continues]

It provides for the further development of ties between these organizations. Princeton University scientists have achieved a major success in thermonuclear fusion: in an experimental Tokamak installation they have been able to obtain a temperature of 60 million degrees celsius. This was done thanks to cooperation with Soviet scientists.

The rapid growth of trade between the USSR and several West European countries is continuing, as is indicated by figures that have just been published. Thus, the Soviet Union's foreign trade with Britain has increased by more than 40 percent in the last 15 months and with France by nearly 25 percent.

Our party and the Soviet state, realistically evaluating the international situation in all its complexity, are steadily continuing the course of detente, which does not depend on circumstantial vacillations. "The vital interests of the working people of all countries," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "demand that we prevent the erasing of all recent positive world developments and move forward--toward really lasting peace for all people. With the combined efforts of all peace-loving forces this goal can--and, we believe, will --be reached."

There Is No Peace in the Near East

One of the foreign press's main themes in the past week was, as before, the Near East. There have been new armed confrontations in Lebanon. This small Arab country has not achieved peace, despite the presence of UN units, as well as approximately 30,000 Arab troops.

The situation in the south of the Arabian Peninsula is also disturbing. Press reports indicate that there are plans in preparation for an attack on Democratic Yemen and the overthrow of the existing system. The Cairo newspaper JUMHURIYAH wrote that several conservative states, including Saudi Arabia, Oman and the United Arab Emirates, have even decided to form a "military opposition front" directed at progressive Arab regimes. This concerns South Yemen especially.

Numerous press commentaries have been written on the talks planned for early September at Camp David between U.S. President J. Carter, Egyptian President A. as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin. Of the Arab states, only Saudi Arabia expressed complete support for the U.S. initiative on holding the talks. Other Arab capitals were either cautious or actually critical, assessing it as yet another attempt to gain time and move the Near East problem further away from an ultimate settlement of the protracted Arab-Israeli conflict.

In this connection, two circumstances are of particular interest. The preparation for the Camp David meeting has reanimated talks on the possibility of a direct U.S. military presence in the Near East. Journalists recall both the Pentagon's existing plan to create two U.S. military bases--one in Haifa and the other in Sinai--and the stationing of U.S. units in the Near East as a "guarantee" of a possible Egyptian-Israeli agreement. It is not difficult to recognize the danger on such designs: The introduction of U.S. troops would bring a new element, fraught with far-reaching consequences and international complications, into the Near East situation.

Another circumstance that has aroused press interest is the Israeli Government's desire to demonstrate in every way that it has no intention of changing its position on either the territorial or the Palestinian question, or of renouncing its claims to the Arab lands occupied in 1967. Tel Aviv has just revealed its decision to create five additional militarized settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan, seized from the Arabs.

This report aroused such a negative response that Washington was obliged to express its "displeasure" to the Israeli Government. In response, it postponed the planned construction until after the Camp David meeting. To prevent dissatisfaction among Zionist circles by its action, the Washington administration announced that it will not tie the outcome of the forthcoming meeting to its future military and economic aid to Israel. Thus, the immutability of the U.S.-Israeli "special relationship" was again confirmed and the groundlessness of the position of certain Arab circles, which believe that the U.S. Government could exert pressure on Tel Aviv in favor of the Arabs, was also demonstrated.

Historical experience shows convincingly enough that American-Israeli relations are based on the identity of interests of imperialism and Zionism in the Near East. Speaking of the present contingency, the upcoming congressional elections in November must not be forgotten. It is hard to imagine the U.S. Government deciding to exert pressure on Israel in the months prior to the elections. That would deprive the Democrats of a significant part of the votes of the U.S. Jewish community. That is why many foreign press organs assess the prospects for the coming talks pessimistically.

A realistic solution to the complex and, as before, explosive situation in the Near East is to return the problems of settling the crisis in that region to the natural mainstream of the collective efforts of all interested parties. It is this path, which the Soviet Union supports, which can bring justice and peace to the Near East peoples, who are longing for a normal life.

SHISHLIN INTERVIEW COVERS ARMS RACE, PRC MACHINATIONS

LD292254Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1140 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Talk by Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin in the "Topical Problems of International Life" program with questions from unidentified presenter--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Shishlin] The Crimea meetings presented a very clear appraisal of the present international situation. Indeed, the picture of international politics looks quite contradictory at present. On the one hand, the detente process has proven its steadiness, and in a number of directions detente is steadily gaining in substance.

On the other hand, attempts are being made to hamper, if not to frustrate, detente and to complicate the international situation to a certain degree. These are first and foremost, Washington's actions aimed at massive increases in the arms race. The Washington administration and the U.S. Congress approved a record military budget for this fiscal year. This decision closely followed the decision of the Washington NATO session, which envisages an increase of $80 billion in the NATO countries' military spending over the next few years.

From time to time leaders of the capitalist states declare their desire to halt the arms race; but these statements of good intentions, paradoxically enough, are accompanied by specific plans for new types of arms, such as the Trident system, neutron weapons, the cruise missiles and so forth. The result is that the arms race is being intensified and military spending spirals upward.

Undoubtedly, the attempts of the U.S. administration and of some U.S. NATO partners to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist states, under the pretext of the alleged violations of human rights and the freedom of the individual in the socialist countries, constitute a factor that complicates international politics.

These actions, which constitute crude interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries, run counter to the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and, naturally, seriously poison the international atmosphere.

The U.S. administration's attempt to use trade as a weapon of pressure and blackmail against the socialist countries undoubtedly complicate world politics. Attempts of this kind do exist--this is reality; it is not a new policy, for all this has existed since the cold war. Well, did the United States succeed at that time, by pursuing its policy of boycotting trade links with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries? Of course not, it lost, especially because Washington's decisions are not binding on other capitalist countries. Orders placed on the U.S. market can easily be placed on the markets of other capitalist countries. As for the political concerns: Such steps only poison the international atmosphere.

[Presenter] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has stressed the serious danger to the cause of peace and socialism presented by the actions of the present Chinese leaders.

[Shishlin] The policy of the present Chinese leadership is indubitably of a hegemonistic, great-power nature, and its aims run counter to the interests of the world and to peaceful cooperation among peoples.

Peking openly declares that war is a normal phenomenon in relations between two worlds. They call for an increase in the defensive might of all countries. They demand that their people prepare for war.

All this is accompanied by strenuous, feverish diplomatic activities. Why do the Peking politicians travel? What goals do they pursue? Understandably, many talks are conducted behind closed doors; moreover, not all agreements that are adopted are subsequently published.

As for the communiques that we can read, these frequently consist of worn, general phrases. Apparently, one also has to consider the fact that not all interlocutors agree with the Chinese visitors; nor do they agree on all points.

As for Peking's plans, these are, of course, specifically aimed at fanning tension. According to the designs of the Peking politicians, a deterioration in the international situation allows the implementation of a hegemonistic policy. Their plans include the desire to cooperate with the capitalist countries in the struggle against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and a policy of splitting the socialist states and undermining the unity of the revolutionary forces.

The West German FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG wrote recently, with good cause, that Chinese foreign policy is marked by the intention to gain as much advantage as possible from the tension between East and West. The Chinese emissaries are already knocking at the doors of the NATO arsenals. They openly proclaim their readiness to establish military links with the capitalist countries.

The outright hostility toward the Soviet Union and the other socialist states; the bowing and scraping to NATO; the courting of Japan in order to draw it into the orbit of its own policies should, according to Peking's designs, give it at least a free hand to exert pressure on its nearest neighbors. Proof of this is provided by its outright expansionist actions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

In this connection, the conclusion reached by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo about the danger of the great-power policy of China, about the danger of China's hegemonistic actions, is extraordinarily timely.

[Presenter] One would like to draw attention to the fact that during the Crimean meetings the socialist states reaffirmed their inviolable solidarity with the struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people.

[Shishlin] When assessing the present international situation--and this is clear from the Central Committee document--both our party and the representatives of the fraternal parties do not believe that detente is dead.

Having stated that the international situation has become somewhat more complicated, the socialist countries have, at the same time, proposed a constructive program to consolidate the tendency toward detente, which remains dominant in international relations, although it is encountering significant difficulties.

To advance toward detente, one has to, naturally enough, concern oneself first of all with eliminating sources of conflict from the world, so that conflict situations do not arise, or, if they should appear, so that they might be solved at the negotiating table.

Well, in this connection, it is natural that the solidarity of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which is encountering insolent pressure from Peking, should constitute a contribution toward normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia; it is a factor that will promote the normalization of the situation in this region.

SOVIET UN DELEGATE URGES TREATY ON NONUSE OF FORCE

LD291449Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Text] New York, 24 August, TASS--The special committee for increasing the effectiveness of the principle of nonuse of force in international relations is continuing its work at the UN headquarters.

The idea of concluding a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations--an idea advanced by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium--has obtained the approval and support not only of the broadest circles of the world public, but also of the overwhelming majority of UN states, D.N. Kolesnik, head of the USSR delegation on the committee, declared.

The USSR is consistently and persistently opposed to any forms of violence in relations among countries and advocates the assertion of peaceful coexistence in international relations, whose core is the principle of nonuse of force. This principle is acknowledged by practically all states as one of the main foundations of international relations. However, there are still forces in the world that are actively seeking to wreck the detente process, inciting the arms race, creating new kinds of lethal weapons and strengthening aggressive blocs.

By submitting the draft world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations for discussion by the world community, the Soviet Government thereby proposed a real step toward preventing nuclear war and insuring mankind's genuine security.

It is the USSR's conviction that the chief political purpose of the Soviet draft is to insure lasting and just peace on earth and to create additional guarantees of international security and the necessary degree of trust for resolving the most burning and urgent problem of the present day--ending the arms race and achieving disarmament.

F. Cancino, Mexico's permanent representative to the United Nations and chairman of the special committee, noted the high significance and urgency of the Soviet proposal. He voiced the hope that the special committee will be able to achieve positive and constructive results that will increase the effectiveness of the principle of nonuse of force in international relations.

'Broad positive response'

LD3011187 Moscow TASS in English [illegible] 30 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] New York, August 30, TASS--The Soviet proposal on conclusion of a world agreement on non-use of force in international relations evoked broad positive response in United Nations members. This was stated by the speakers at the United Nations special committee on enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force in international relations. Its participants share the opinion that the speediest conclusion of the treaty would give a new strong impetus to the materialization of détente, would help strengthen international peace and security of all states, large and small.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION HOLDS CONFERENCE

LD2914047 Moscow TASS in English [illegible] 29 Aug 79 LD

[Text] New York, August 29. TASS--TASS correspondent Victor Borodin reports: The regular conference of the International Development Commission, which has ended here, was devoted to contemporary international problems, East-West relations, relations between the industrially advanced and developing states. This organization, set up last December, includes prominent political, public and trade union leaders, businessmen from seventeen countries. Among its members are W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany; O. Palme, chairman of the Social Democratic Workers' Party of Sweden; E. Frei, ex-president of Chile; J. Morris, representative of the Canadian Labour Congress.

The commission's chairman W. Brandt stated at a press conference in the United Nations headquarters that resolute, purposeful, but not "cosmetic" measures were needed to improve the current complicated international situation. The arms race is unable to ensure international peace and prosperity for all the peoples. Furthermore, the atmosphere on our planet is marred not only by continued political conflicts and expanding war arsenals, he noted. It is also harmed immensely by the increasingly growing economic gap among different countries, and also within the states themselves.

In the course of the conference, the participants studied in detail the results of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament and decided to devote one of its future meetings to the examination of the important question of interrelation between the reduction of the arms race and the problem of international development, W. Brandt continued. Reduction of military spending and the use of the released funds on international development would inevitably promote the establishment of a lasting peace, meeting the mutual interests of all the peoples.

Several participants of the International Development Commission's conference expressed concern over the destinies of the world and détente, firm intention to check the arms race, strengthen and consolidate world peace.

The members of the commission, which is backed by several governments, numerous public organizations and private foundations, intend to draw up a plan for the international community's development and cooperation in the next ten years in conditions of a lasting peace.

Meetings of the commission were held this year with this aim in view in the FRG, Switzerland and Mali. The next meetings, devoted specifically to the question of the developing countries, are to be held in India and Malaysia.

UNCTAD TRADE BOARD SESSION OPENS IN GENEVA

LD291448Y Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, August 29, TASS--The 18th session of the UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board has opened at the Palace of Nations today. It is attended by representatives of the majority of the countries, members of the U.N. conference on trade and development.

On the session's agenda are major issues of international cooperation of states in the interests of expansion of world trade and development of economic relations.

The UNCTAD Trade and Development Board will consider problems of connection between trade and monetary relations, discuss questions of trade between countries with different socioeconomic systems, trade and economic aspects of disarmament.

The council will draft the preliminary agenda of the fifth UNCTAD session, which is to be held in Manila (Philippines) in May 1979, in line with the decision of the U.N. General Assembly.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS SUBCOMMISSION MEETING BEGINS

LD291906Y Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, August 29, TASS--A regular session of the subcommission for the prevention of discrimination and for protection of national minorities of the U.N. Commission for Human Rights opened today at the Palace of Nations in Geneva. Among the most important questions on the agenda are the role of the subcommission in the implementation of the program of the U.N.-proclaimed decade of action against racism and racial discrimination, effective ways and concrete measures to ensure complete and general implementation of the U.N. resolutions and decisions on racism, racial discrimination, decolonisation and self-administration and also the unfavourable consequences of the political, military, economic and other forms of assistance rendered to the colonial and racist regimes in the southern part of Africa for the observance of human rights there.

The session is to last till September 15.

U.S. ALLIES RELUCTANT TO FOLLOW LEAD ON BOYCOTT

[Political observer S. Kondrashov article: "Sober Approach and the Demon of Anti-Sovietism"]

[Text] At his last press conference, President Carter described as a "sensible step" the cancellation--announced by him some time ago--of the sale of a computer system that the U.S. Sperry Rand Corporation intended to sell to TASS for use in covering the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow.

A "sensible step"? Many Americans did not agree with this, and the voices of disagreement and criticism coming from business circles were probably louder than others. But while the dissenters and critics in America had no direct opportunity to oppose the President's step, there was opposition in West Europe--both by business circles and at an official level. This happened when the U.S. President called on the governments of France, the FRG, Britain and Japan to subscribe to his action and not sell TASS a computer similar to the above-mentioned U.S. one. In return for his appeal, Carter received a refusal from France and the FRG and an evasive answer from London, very similar to a diplomatic refusal. Tokyo declared that this question has not arisen, but the tone of the curt reply indicated that the Japanese are in no hurry to support this White House action.

The British newspaper THE GUARDIAN summed up the situation as follows: "In Bonn and Paris representatives of foreign offices have expressed in emphatically correct terms their negative attitude toward Carter's request. They believe that this U.S. tactic will not achieve the desired result and harms the cause of detente.... Callaghan is seeking to avoid having to make a choice between Carter's request for support and the blunt refusal that France and West Germany have sent to Washington."

It should be added that several well-known West European electronics firms have expressed readiness to sell the required computer.

The Soviet press has already discussed Washington's misfire, particularly IZVESTIYA. In our view, however, it is not out of place to return to this incident, which is still developing. It is not simply a question of a profitable order worth several million dollars, which people in West Europe are ready to pick up, seeing that America has short-sightedly dropped it. It is a question of different approaches to East-West relations, of substantial variations in the practical interpretation of international detente and, finally, of peculiarities in the internal political climate in the United States and West European countries.

Cold war relapses or, more accurately, conditioned reflexes are having a stronger effect in the United States, particularly of late. One of these reflexes, almost involuntary, is to use trade as a means of applying political pressure on the Soviet Union, as a tool for interfering in its internal affairs. Although many years experience proves that nothing will come of this, they still go on without thinking, forgetting the lessons of the past: "But you never can tell what might suddenly happen...." Meanwhile the devil of anti-Sovietism is trifling with the same old things: the long-term interests of the American people, marring the road of detente and pitting it with more and more new ruts and potholes.

Many of these potholes have been caused by the Jackson-Vanik amendment, which was also part of the planned attempt to interfere in Soviet internal affairs. In practice, it narrowed the prospects for Soviet-U.S. trade and harmed U.S. business, placing it at a disadvantage in competition with West European and Japanese business. [paragraph continues]

The Ford administration and, later, the Carter administration tried to gain the revision of this amendment in Congress, but not actively enough, since the White House continued and even increased its flirtation with the demon of anti-Sovietism. As a result, the policy expressed in the discriminatory amendment received support, not a rebuff.

A few months ago S. Huntington, one of Brzezinski's closest colleagues on the National Security Council, launched a trial balloon: Isn't worthwhile, he said, "linking" U.S.-Soviet trade with, say, the "conduct" of the Soviet Union in Africa? He was condemned in business circles and refuted at a high official level, but it turned out that in a special secret memorandum, Huntington and others had proposed a number of restrictions on trade between the two countries that the White House could impose at its discretion. Huntington has now returned to an academic career at Harvard University, but, as the Washington POST reports, "he has left behind a carefully prepared trap into which Soviet-U.S. trade might fall." And into which, let us add, the U.S. President fell when, unable to resist the conditioned reflexes of the cold war, he wanted to use the cancellation of existing Soviet-U.S. deals as some kind of response to the trials of dissidents and spies in the Soviet Union.

This specifically involved deliveries to the Soviet Union of a large order of sophisticated drilling equipment and the above-mentioned computer for TASS. What has this attempted trade boycott, borrowed from the arsenal of the past, produced? Regarding the drilling equipment, to the displeasure of figures like Brzezinski and Jackson, the sober approach defended by the Department of Commerce and the Treasury has prevailed: The deal has been sanctioned. As for the computer, a sober approach is being displayed by the United States' West European partners, who refuse to follow the U.S. President.

Of course, the foundations of their military and political alliance with the United States are being preserved, but on foreign economic issues West Europe is displaying increasing independence stimulated by contradictions within capitalism and by the competitive struggle. This is a case in which it would be incorrect to say: Politics is politics, but trade is trade. Yes, economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries has become a real and highly valued fruit for West European states. At the same time, this increased trade is influencing policy, strengthening a more responsible, more careful attitude toward the present and future of detente than on the other side of the ocean. People in West Europe do not wish to repeat America's fluctuations, which reflect both the fluctuations of the internal political situation in the United States and the inconsistent and unconsidered policy of the present Washington administration.

Here, for example, is what the STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG writes about the position of the FRG Government: "It is following with displeasure Carter's noisy human rights policy, which is primarily propaganda, but at the same time plainly threatens to harm the very essence of the policy of detente.... The ban on the delivery of one computer might signify the start of a process in which all trade policy and, thereby, an important basis of East-West relations would be destroyed."

Here is the opinion of the French newspaper LES ECHOS: "The Soviet market has become too important an outlet for the government to be able to harm it."

Finally, as can be seen from the collisions over the delivery of drilling equipment, even in America itself it is not so easy for the demon of anti-Sovietism to get the better of the arguments of reason and ordinary profit. Hence the struggle within the administration, or the "duality of attitude at the highest levels" being noted by U.S. commentators.

It is hard to draw an easy, simple lesson from a complex and motley situation. It is clear, however, that political groups that attack the detente process, for one reason or another, are more influential and aggressive in America than in West Europe, and executive power and so-called public opinion are more complaisant to their sallies and manipulations. People in West Europe have better assimilated the axioms of peaceful coexistence among states with different socioeconomic systems, value stable relations more and certainly do not wish, given various fluctuations of the political situation, to sacrifice economic relations on the altar of renewed anti-Soviet hysteria.

SENATORS CHURCH, KENNEDY SUPPORT DETENTE EFFORTS

LD301111Y Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 30, TASS--Sober-minded American politicians come out in support of the policy of relaxation of international tension, for the earliest conclusion of a Soviet-American agreement on limitation of strategic offensive armaments, against certain circles' attempts to retard the development of relations between the two states. Senator Frank Church has spoken in support of the efforts aimed at the earliest achievement of an accord between the USSR and the United States on limitation of strategic offensive armaments.

The limitation of strategic armaments, he points out in his article printed in the ARMS CONTROL TODAY bulletin, is the only reasonable alternative to the senseless arms race, in which neither of the sides can attain superiority.

Now we are on the threshold of a new, much more dangerous stage of the arms race, connected with the development of qualitatively new types and systems of weapons. If these types of armaments are developed and deployed, the threat to peace on the planet will sharply grow. The senator resolutely turned down the attempts of some representatives of the administration to link the negotiations on limitation of strategic armaments with other unrelated matters. He pointed out that such intentions only hamper attainment of a mutual accord on the question or limitation of strategic offensive armaments.

Such a viewpoint is shared by other congressmen. Prominent politician, Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy, speaking in the Senate, emphasized the importance of the earliest achievement of an agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments and noted that it would promote consolidation of national security of the United States. The senator criticized the actions of some politicians which are actually aimed at retarding the efforts aimed at attaining a new agreement. Such an agreement is too important to make it dependent on fluctuations of the political climate, Edward Kennedy pointed out.

He also declared against linking these negotiations with other unrelated problems. Such a policy is incorrect and unreasonable and can only be detrimental to the foreign policy course of the United States, the senator said.

U.S. PROTECTIONIST TRADE MEASURES VIOLATE BONN PRINCIPLES

LD291312Y Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 29, TASS--TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes: Maryland port, the bulky import centre on the Western coast of the USA, has accumulated an enormous steel import tonnage because the Western corporations are hurrying to get their steel into the American market before Washington forces up the prices of imported steel in October. Representatives of the port administration said on Monday that steel imports handled at the port increased by 200 percent in July over the same month of last year.

UNITED STATES

The steel "congestion" at the Maryland port has been a result of the United States protectionist policy. This measure, which was taken under pressure from the powerful "steel lobby", is designed to reduce the inflow of imported steel, first of all from Japan.

The imposition of high steel import prices is only one of a series of protectionist measures taken recently by the American authorities. Thus, Washington said it was against the purchase of British-made Rolls Royce engines by Pan-American World Airways. The U.S. Department of the Treasury has imposed special duties on sugar imported from Europe. The United States is pressing Canadian car-building companies to cut their exports to the USA.

It is noteworthy that all these protectionist measures were taken after the recent conference of seven principal capitalist countries in Bonn where they talked a great deal about the need for expanding "free trade". The final declaration of the Bonn meeting said that the participating countries reject protectionist policies for world trade.

ROSALYNN CARTER SAYS U.S. WOMEN FACE DISCRIMINATION

LD280606Y Moscow TASS in English 0530 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 28, TASS--Women in the USA continue to be discriminated against in various fields of public life. This was admitted by Rosalynn Carter, the wife of the U.S. President, on the occasion of the 58th anniversary of the adoption of the constitutional amendment on equal rights for American women.

She said specifically that American women are deprived to this day of equal rights in such vitally important spheres of life as employment, education, health and social welfare services. Statistics show that women are paid only 60 per cent of the wages paid to men for the same work. Unemployment rates among women are twice as high as among men.

CHICANO LEADER CLAIMS U.S. VIOLATES CITIZENS' RIGHTS

LD301405Y Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 30, TASS--TASS correspondent Leonid Buz reports: The U.S. ruling circles are impudently meddling in the internal affairs of other countries, trying to lecture them on questions of civil rights, while these rights are crudely violated everywhere in the United States itself. A statement to this effect was made by Frank Schaffer-Corona, one of the leaders of the movement of Americans of Mexican extraction (Chicanos) in defence of their rights.

Speaking in a TASS interview, he noted that wide-spread in the United States is discrimination of national minorities, women and poorest sections of the population. The black Americans and Chicanos are, as earlier, the last to be employed and the first to be sacked, the unemployment among this group of the population has resulted with years to the creation of a whole "class of second grade citizens" doomed to poverty and despair. Shedding crocodile tears about the alleged "violations" of human rights in the socialist countries, the U.S. authorities are at the same time making short work of different minded people in their own country. There are countless examples of this. I, myself, F. Schaffer-Corona said, was shadowed by the U S. secret police only because I take part in the movement of Chicanos for civil rights and freedoms and criticize the policy of Washington. This baiting was particularly intensified after I took part in the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students in Havana, where I criticized the policy of the United States vis-a-vis the developing countries. In spite of this campaign, F. Schaffer-Corona said, I shall actively struggle against the discrimination of black Americans and Chicanos for the rights and freedoms of which millions of common Americans are deprived in the United States.

PRC EFFORT TO 'SEDUCE' OTHER SOCIALIST STATES SCORED

LD292045Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1627 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

["The 'European Cards' of the Peking Hypocrites"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 August, TASS--"The Maoists' intrigues in Europe are a vivid confirmation of how timely, just and profound the evaluation of the policy of the Chinese rulers given by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was," LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes.

The article points out that "the Maoists, striving to bring the forces of socialism and capitalism together in a new military conflict, consider Europe a most suitable place for this conflict, for it is here that the armed forces of the two blocs are in direct opposition of each other. And the fact that Europe is far from the Chinese borders reduces the likelihood, so Peking thinks, that the PRC will be drawn into such a conflict. With the aim of pushing Europe toward war, Peking uses every means to encourage the growth of NATO's military might, comes out in favor of strengthening the U.S. military presence in Europe, gives open support to the revanchists and draws ever closer to the most reactionary and militarists forces of the capitalist states."

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA notes that reactionaries in the Western countries in turn are eager to cooperate with the Maoists and intend to play the "Chinese card" in the struggle against socialism. With this aim in view, Western European military concerns are offering the PRC the latest weapons. "But it looks as if Peking, with the intention of implementing its global, hegemonistic plans, is itself striving to play one of its many 'European cards.'"

The other political card that Peking is trying to put a stake on is its attempt to woo several socialist European countries by changing from confrontation to flirtation with them, the paper goes on. The Maoists have begun to apply the so-called "differentiated approach" to the separate socialist states. Thus, for example, while in essence refusing to develop economic relations with the USSR, it is trying to seduce other socialist countries with advantageous trade conditions. "The aim of such a provocative tactic is to undermine the ideological-political unity of the socialist countries, and first and foremost to try to incline them against the Soviet Union."

By playing in turn one and then the other of its "European cards," the Peking hypocrites are playing a dangerous game. The schemes and intrigues of the Maoists, which are inimical to detente and peace in the European Continent, must be unmasked and destroyed.

TASS COMMENTS ON TALKS BETWEEN TITO, HUA KUO-FENG

LD291610Y Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 29, TASS--A report in the Belgrade press in connection with the conclusion of Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia shows that the concluding session was devoted to summing up the results of the bilateral talks. It is reported that there was "an exhaustive exchange of views on questions of bilateral relations and on the situation in the world." It was found that views on a number of international problems "coincide or are similar." The role of the United Nations in solving international issues was noted and the importance of the non-alignment movement was stressed.

In connection with the situation in the Middle East the sides noted the need "for Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab territories, for the implementation of the national rights of Palestinians, and an all-embracing settlement of this crisis that will guarantee the security of all the peoples in that part of the world."

When the situation in the African Continent was studied the importance of the decisions of the Organization of African Unity on the inviolability of borders was stressed.

It was agreed to develop economic relations between Yugoslavia and the PRC. There is no mention about military cooperation, but Western sources contend that an agreement outlining in detail the forms of this cooperation between the PRC and Yugoslavia and the volume of Yugoslav deliveries of military equipment to China will be signed by the chief of general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army during his visit to Peking in the middle of September this year.

In the course of the exchange of views on questions of relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the CPC it was noted that "the certain differences in views on the situation and processes in the international workers' and communist movement are not an obstacle to a further successful development of cooperation between the two parties and other socio-political organizations." A program of further cooperation between the CPC and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia providing for an exchange of political party delegations was adopted at the talks.

Summing up the results of the visit and the talks Josip Broz Tito stated, as it is indicated by the Yugoslav press, that "many questions revealed a coincidence or similarity of views. There were also differences. Some of them are perhaps a result of insufficient mutual knowledge."

"But it is substantive that we agree that these differences are not and should not be an obstacle to an all-round development of cooperation between the two countries and parties."

According to the report, Hua Kuo-feng described the talks with Josip Broz Tito as "very useful." He said that in his opinion China and Yugoslavia have "a big coincidence or similarity of views on the main questions." Hua Kuo-feng did not miss the opportunity to repeat the threadbare sentences about "hegemonism." As it should have been expected the statement by the Chinese leader did not express an attitude to such cardinal questions of our time as strengthening the process of detente in international relations, the need of ending the arms race and of giving utmost assistance to the national-liberation struggle of the countries and peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against the forces of imperialism and colonialism.

The summing up of the talks has not [illegible] of questions of the PRC's and Yugoslavia's relations with other socialist countries. In this connection it is noteworthy that in the published reports on the talks with Hua Kuo-feng the Yugoslav side did not state its attitude to China's expansionist actions against Socialist Vietnam.

There is also no information whether the Yugoslav side had stated to Hua Kuo-feng its disagreement with the practical actions of China's present leaders who are carrying out an arms race and are aligning themselves with the most rabid militaristic forces of NATO on the basis of anti-Sovietism.

On August 29 Hua Kuo-feng left for Tehran by plane.

Tehran, August 29, TASS--Hua Kuo-feng today arrived on an official visit here. At the airport he was welcomed by Shah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

RUDE PRAVO HITS WESTERN ASSESSMENTS OF 1968 CSSR EVENTS

LD291625Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Exposure of a Slander Campaign"]

[Text] Prague, 19 August--The newspaper RUDE PRAVO, the organ of the CPCZ Central Committee, has published an article in which it exposes the West's campaign of slander against the CSSR and its allies in connection with the 10th anniversary of the internationalist assistance given to Czechoslovakia in defending its socialist gains in 1968.

The mouthpieces of imperialist propaganda like Radio Free Europe or the BBC, the newspaper writes, are disseminating the thesis that in 1968 it was a question not of counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia but, allegedly, only of a "rebirth of socialism," or some kind of "improvement" of socialism. It was allegedly a question of the establishment of "a new model of socialism--socialism with a human face." It is to be regretted that such theses, which are totally removed from reality, are being disseminated not merely by bourgeois propaganda. Worded somewhat differently, they are also appearing in places where a Marxist analysis of those events might have been expected.

Certain figures in the West, the newspaper observes, are now asserting that there was no counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia insofar as no bloody clashes occurred. However, it is by no means mandatory for counterrevolution to have a bloody aspect. It can take a "liberal, democratic" form but its objective remains the same: overturn revolutionary gains and reverse development.

A decisive step toward this was taken when antiparty elements in the CSSR infiltrated the party apparatus, seized the majority of the mass media and, with the aid of disinformation and the fuelling of campaigns aimed at discrediting the party and at demoralizing state power, prepared the ground for a political coup.

The main aim of these "regenerators of socialism" was to liquidate nationalization and to pursue a "democratization of the economy" through restoring private ownership of the means of production. The "rebirth of socialism," which was inscribed on their banner, was a false slogan insofar as the actual aim was the restoration of capitalism. Rightwing opportunists, RUDE PRAVO stresses, initially strove "to change the party and, with the aid of the party, to change the system." They wanted to lead the Communist Party toward social democratism so as to bring about an "anti-February situation," to deprive the working class of its power and to restore capitalism gradually.

And these were not just empty words. In July 1968, 99 workers of the Avto-Praha plant, in an open letter to PRAVDA, spoke out against the fact that an atmosphere hostile to the Soviet Union was being created on Czechoslovak media, and they stated that they would never forget that the Soviet Union and its army had brought them freedom. These people were called "traitors of the nation" who allegedly had to be "ostracized by society." As a result of the persecution unleashed against them by the mass media, they were driven from their work. Their families were threatened by criminal elements who carried out dirty work on behalf of "decent people" like Pelikan. This was far from being an isolated instance of crude anticommunist terror.

The newspaper goes on to point out that Dubcek and other rightwing opportunists in the CPCZ leadership ignored the warning in the open letter sent from the Warsaw conference by five communist and workers parties. They gave antisocialist forces the opportunity to gain increasingly broad scope for their activity, to demoralize the party, the state apparatus and especially the security organs, and thereby prepared a clear path for counterrevolution. It was precisely for this reason that 21 August had to come so that what communists in the West were also fearing should not come about, so that a breakaway from the socialist community by Czechoslovakia should not occur, which would have led to a deterioration of relations in Europe, and so that European security should not be jeopardized.

The subsequent development of events has fully confirmed, observes RUDE PRAVO, that the opportunity for detente and for the consolidation of peace-loving relations in Europe was opened up precisely thanks to the fact that the fraternal internationalist assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist states prevented the CSSR from being wrenched away from the socialist community.

The campaign unleashed by the imperialist and reactionary forces against Socialist Czechoslovakia and the USSR in connection with the 10th anniversary of the internationalist assistance is in pursuit of those aims that were pointed out in the final document of the Berlin Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties: to discredit the policy and ideals of the communists in the eyes of the people, to disrupt the unity of the working class and to hamper the cooperation of democratic and popular forces.

Our party does not want to impose its assessment of the 1968 events, which was drawn up on the basis of its own experience, on any of the communist or workers parties. However, it is impossible not to express amazement in connection with certain utterances that attest to a total ignorance of the events in Czechoslovakia of 10 years ago and of the path traversed by the CPCZ and the CSSR since then. The authors of such utterances are aligning themselves with attacks on our party and are disorienting the working masses in their own countries.

If various Maoist groupings shout diverse anti-Czechoslovak slogans borrowed from the arsenals of anticommunist propaganda, this is no cause for amazement. After all, it is known what role is assigned to them in splitting the unity of the leftwing forces.

However, it is difficult to believe that certain communists, instead of taking into consideration the path that Czechoslovakia and the entire world have traversed since that time, are dogmatically adhering to their hasty assessment of things at that time and are regarding the events of that critical year on the basis of faded labels instead of taking into account the profound analysis provided by two CPCZ congresses and instead of seeing with their own eyes the truth about Czechoslovak reality, writes RUDE PRAVO.

W. BERLIN PARTICIPATION IN EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DENOUNCED

LD292210Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German to Germany 1830 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Bundestag recently passed a law on elections to the so-called European Parliament. Many of its provisions clearly infringe upon the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin and are contrary to its letter and spirit.

First, it classes West Berlin as a part of FRG electoral territory, as a federal state [Bundesland]. The authors of the law evidently disregarded the provision of the quadripartite agreement noting that the Western sectors of Berlin are not a constituent part of the Federal Republic.

Secondly, the law directly prescribes election procedure for the European Parliament in the land of Berlin, how many representatives West Berlin is to send to that Parliament and their status. In other words, an attempt is being made to extend FRG jurisdiction to West Berlin in spite of the fact that under the quadripartite agreement West Berlin cannot be governed by the FRG.

Thirdly, the law on European elections is to be valid in West Berlin although it affects matters of status. The quadripartite agreement forbids the extension of such FRG laws to the city.

The law on European elections is not the only violation of the quadripartite agreement. It has long and systematically been undermined on the Western European side. The vocational training center of the European Communities was established in West Berlin. High-ranking community officials regularly visit West Berlin. For their part representatives of the West Berlin Senat make trips to Brussels.

This is not the first time that preparations have been made for West Berlin's participation in the work of the European Parliament. It was initially intended that the people of West Berlin should directly elect representatives to the European Parliament. After long discussions the view prevailed that the West Berlin Senat would send representatives to Brussels. This arrangement is being represented almost as a step that takes full account of the special status of West Berlin. But does this in any way change the heart of the matter? By no means. The three West Berlin representatives, who are regarded as deputies, will be members of the FRG delegation. It is easy to discern the attempt to include West Berlin as an adjunct in the process of political integration. It is no secret that the European Parliament will eventually be vested with superanational powers. Consequently, West Berlin would be subordinate to it and its organs. But that would undermine the city's status as established in the quadripartite agreement.

The agreement on West Berlin reflects a sensible balance of the interests of the parties concerned. It was drafted in the course of protracted and complicated negotiations. This balance should be approached with due care. Attempts to change it unilaterally for one's own benefit are dangerous and shortsighted. West Berlin's inclusion, overtly or covertly, in the sphere of the European Communities represents a Western attempt to upset the balance of interests in its favor. The Soviet Union, as a signatory of the quadripartite agreement, has repeatedly told its Western partners that the policy of integrating West Berlin into the European Communities, under whatever pretext, is incompatible with the agreement.

MINISTER APEL RAPPED FOR PUSHING BUNDESWEHR ARMAMENT

LD3009555Y Moscow in German to Germany 1742 GMT 29 Aug 78 DW

[Valentin Sakarov commentary]

[Text] It happened at the beginning of the week in Kassel, ladies and gentlemen: a 2-day security-policy information meeting of the SPD Bundestag. It centered on a keynote speech by Federal Minister Hans Apel. Once again he talked about security, and whenever federal defense ministers on the Rhine talk about security it means watchout!

This is true because, first, while security politicians on the Rhine always talk about the security granted to the people by their policy, their policy so far has gained the people nothing but insecurity. The most striking blunders of this security policy include, apart from the joining of NATO, a constantly more hectic arming of the Bundeswehr, as is proven in the pertinent literature. It is now up to the FRG to make good on its Bonn declarations of 6 May, which constituted great progress on disarmament. Now, did Minister Apel make allowances for these fundamental circumstances in his speech at the Kassel security-policy meeting of the SPD Bundestag? This important question must be answered with a distinct no.

As far as the Bonn declarations of early May are concerned, Minister Apel did not mention them at all. It can be concluded that this security politician would not think of converting the May declarations of Bonn into constant, continuous, and permanently renewed activity. In fact, Minister Apel conceded that Soviet-American negotiations on limiting strategic offensive arms could bring about an agreement halting the arms race, but instead of welcoming it, the Bonn security politician uttered concern and criticized the United States. In doing this, Minister Apel was readying a torpedo for launching at these and other negotiations on disarmament and arms limitation efforts.

In essence the Bonn minister was dashing into increasing armaments. According to Minister Apel, the Bundeswehr will procure arms systems at a cost to the German taxpayer of DM40 billion until the eighties. In so doing he boasted that he was not being petty in pursuing military policy. To justify to the SPD Bundestag faction his burst into stepped-up armament--his "security policy" so to speak--the Bundeswehr minister is moving and shifting to prove that the socialist states have some sort of aggressive aims. But those aims do not exist, and because they do not exist they have to be invented and what is invented, must be proved with invented evidence.

Minister Apel embarked on that while speaking to the SPD Bundestag faction. He sinisterly pointed out the threat emanating from the Soviet Union. The Bundeswehr minister was indulging in fantasies, saying that the Warsaw Pact was by far conventionally superior to NATO. He went on to invent the fact that the Soviet Union was about to increase its superiority in nuclear medium-range potential. The Bundeswehr minister compiled all these NATO propaganda inventions, despite stating in the same report that the power ratio in Europe was presently balanced.

PRAVDA CITES PCP'S CUNHAL ON PORTUGUESE CRISIS

LD291645Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent B. Kotov dispatch: "A Call for Unity"]

[Text] Lisbon--The Camop Pequeno Stadium in Lisbon was ablaze yesterday with red flags, multicolored placards and banners inscribed with slogans. Tens of thousands of people attended a mass meeting at the stadium organized by the Portuguese Communist Party's [PCP] Lisbon organization. A long speech was delivered at the meeting by Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP. He provided a detailed and profound analysis of the events taking place in the country, and he expounded the position of the Communist Party on the question of the government crisis, its roots and lessons.

The difficult and dangerous situation in which Portuguese democracy has found itself, A. Cunhal declared, was to a considerable extent the result of the Socialist Party's policy of alliances and coalitions with reactionary parties. A fundamental lesson should be learned from what has happened: You fight fascism alongside antifascists and not with reactionaries, and you defend and build democracy alongside democrats and not with its enemies.

Going on to the question of seeking a way out of the present government crisis, the speaker said that the ultimate position of the PCP with respect to the new cabinet being formed by Nobre da Costa will depend on its composition, program and activity.

The policy of the new government, the PCP secretary general stressed, must not exacerbate the negative aspects of the ruinous course of the two previous cabinets and set itself the aim of restoring the positions of big capital at the expense of the broad working masses, but must be aimed at the genuine solution of national problems in the interests of all the people, and at defending the democratic system, the people's gains and the national independence of Portugal.

There are two possibilities for the development of the present political situation in the country, the speaker declared, and these are: Either the extraparliamentary government, which is now being formed and which can be regarded only as an interim and transitional government, will, after a short period, make way for a democratic government created on a party and parliamentary basis within the framework of the republic's existing Assembly, or there will be early elections.

In conclusion A. Cunhal called for the strengthening of the unity of all democrats and patriots.

The meeting in Lisbon developed into an impressive demonstration of the solidarity of the broad working masses with the policy of the PCP, which is steadfastly and consistently defending the democratic path of the country's development.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS FINNISH COMMUNIST PARTY

LD291732Y Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD/EA

[Apparent text of the CPSU Central Committee message to the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party]

[Text] Dear comrades: The CPSU Central Committee sends to you and to all Finnish communists and workers a fraternal greeting and cordial congratulations on the festive occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP].

Soviet communists know the SKP as one of the world's oldest communist parties, created by Finnish revolutionaries soon after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The establishment of the SKP marked a new stage in the development of the Finnish workers movement, armed it with the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, and opened up the prospect of struggling for the better future of the Finnish working people. The SKP took and continues the best revolutionary and democratic traditions of its country's workers movement. The path travelled by the SKP is made up of years of selfless struggle by Finnish communists for their country's vital interests, and for peace and socialism.

The policy of friendship with the Soviet Union, which the SKP came out actively in favor of from the moment of its founding, is now the basis of Finland's foreign political line. The CPSU highly values the great contribution made by the SKP to the development of relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries. Being faithful to the principle of proletarian internationalism, the SKP consistently declares for rallying the international communist and working class movement in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, against anticommunism, and in defense of real socialism. The historical experience of the SKP, like the experience of other communist and workers parties, shows convincingly that loyalty to the doctrine of Marx and Lenin, making use of it and developing it in many ways [words indistinct], give a lasting guarantee of success in the struggle for the common objectives of communists.

We send our sincere and fraternal greetings to the SKP, wishing it new success in its activities, in upholding its ideological and organizational line in accordance with the decisions of the 17th and 18th SKP congresses, in extending contacts to the masses in the struggle for the victory of peace, democracy and socialism.

Long live the SKP! Long live the friendship of the CPSU and the SKP and the friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Finland! Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

FINNISH BORDER GUARD DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD291647Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Finnish Border Guards in the USSR"]

[Text] A delegation of Finnish border guards has arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of Col Gen V.A. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Guards. The delegation is headed by Lt Gen A. Sihvo, chief of Finland's border guards.

SOVIET NAVAL SQUADRON TO VISIT COPENHAGEN 1-6 SEP

LD282226Y Moscow TASS in English 2147 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 28, TASS--In conformity with an agreement, a Soviet naval squadron of three escort ships is to call at the capital of Denmark, the port of Copenhagen, for an official visit from September 1 to 6, it is officially reported here.

The visit is to be headed by First Deputy Commander-In-Chief of the Baltic Fleet Vice-Admiral Ivan Kapitanets.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD291640Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Khaddam, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Government on an official friendly visit. He was met at the airport by Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs and other officials, including Jabr al-Kafri, Syrian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Talks With Gromyko

LD301046Y Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 30, TASS--Talks were held today in Moscow between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. During the talks that were held in the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, special attention was paid to the Middle East situation, to the struggle for just settlement in the Middle East. There was an exchange of opinions on some topical international problems of mutual interest. Questions of further development of Soviet-Syrian cooperation in different spheres were also discussed.

Solidarity on Mideast Situation

LD291458Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] At the invitation of the Soviet Government 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syria's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, will be paying an official visit to Moscow. This will not be his first visit to the USSR. Last November he visited Moscow, and was received by L.I. Brezhnev. Both confirmed their determination to achieve a complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territories occupied since 1967, and to secure the rights of the Palestinian people, including the establishment of an independent state. The USSR and Syria consider that implementing those conditions will lead to lasting security in the Middle East. They resolutely condemn the separate policy pursued by the Egyptian leadership, and the Israeli enemy and its protectors--the U.S. imperialists. The USSR appreciates the steadfast role Syria is playing. Both consider a resumption of the Geneva conference with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO necessary. Under these circumstances, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's visit to Moscow assumes great significance, since it takes place when a new round of talks will be held at Camp David and while conspiracies are being hatched against Lebanon. This visit will give the two countries' leaders an opportunity to discuss the grave situation in the Middle East.

Syrian Development Viewed

LD291228Y Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 29, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Abramov writes: The Arab Republic of Syria has entered the seventh quinquennium of its independent existence. The Government of the Arab Republic of Syria is adhering to the course of strengthening national independence, advancing the economy, developing the state sector and the cooperative movement in rural areas.

In the sphere of foreign policy, as repeatedly stated by Syrian state leaders, the republic comes out for the easing of international tensions, consolidation of peace and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, for resolute refusal to collaborate with Western military blocs, with forces of imperialism and reaction.

The Government of Syria stands for a just settlement of the Middle Eastern crisis in the interests of the Arab nations, rejects separatist ways of solving the problem, which are being imposed by imperialism, Zionism and forces of reaction. Syria is successfully developing its relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist states. Its cooperation with the Soviet Union is growing stronger steadily.

Work has already been completed on such important national projects as oilfields, railways, the large-scale hydropower complex on the Euphrates River with high-voltage power transmission lines. The Euphrates hydraulic power plant will alow Syria to double its electric power generation and irrigate an additional 640,000 hectares of land.

The commissioning this spring of the last section of the Euphrates plant was an important event in the country's life. Successful completion of this complex, it was pointed out by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at the ceremony devoted to the starting of the last section of the Euphrates plant, was a victory of the Syrian people over the forces of imperialism, which tried not only to thwart the building of the plant, but also to supress the will and desire of the Syrians to build a new life, to achieve progress. This victory, he stressed, has been achieved due to friendship and cooperation between the Syrian and the Soviet peoples, the relations between which are based on mutual respect and advantage.

Soviet-Syrian cooperation is also developing successfully in science and culture, in the training of national personnel needed by Syria.

TASS CITES MN INFORMATION COMMENTS ON CAMP DAVID MEETING

LD2914222Y Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

["Policy of Separate Deals"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 29, TASS--Today's issue (No 11) of "MN INFORMATION" publishes the following comment on the Camp David meeting of the leaders of Egypt, Israel and the United States:

At the Camp David meeting of the leaders of Egypt, Israel and the United States that takes place early this September, the Israeli premier is going to submit to the A.R.E. president a new plan for a partial settlement in Sinai, which would enable an all-embracing political settlement in the Middle East to be endlessly delayed. Newspaper sources say that in response to Egypt's official announcement that it would end the state of war with Israel, the latter will withdraw its troops to the Al-Arish-ras'Muhammad line.

The sources quoted say that Israel's new plan of a deal with Cairo is being supported by the American administration because it would possibly keep the Israeli-Egyptian talks "alive". Since the Tel Aviv "initiative" is accompanied by a rider that the sides will continue their efforts toward an all-embracing Middle East settlement, it might probably be welcomed by Cairo as well, which, encouraged by the United States, is conducting a policy of making separate deals with Israel's ruling circles.

Regarding the Israeli militarized settlements and airfields which Tel Aviv is going to maintain in the Sinai, Israel is ready to suggest that Egypt "rent" the land they occupy.

Israel intends to maintain its military presence on the western bank of the Jordan, although it will camouflage this by officially recalling the Israeli military administration and by allowing Jordan to take part in administering this territory. But to be successful, Tel Aviv will also have to get Jordan to agree to sign a separate "preliminary peace treaty".

IZVESTIYA SCORES ISRAELI WEAPONS DELIVERIES TO PINOCHET

LD2317447 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 23, TASS--The Israeli finance minister Simha Ehrlich, who visited Pinochet, has left, as his predecessor, "sinister traces", leading to a brutal massacre of Chilean patriots, says a commentator of the newspaper IZVESTIYA.

"The Israeli finance minister Simha Ehrlich has been cordially welcomed in Santiago", the commentator points out. "The latter did not remain in debt. He praised Pinochet to the skies for his economic policy and even found many things in it that are similar to the actions of Tel Aviv.

"It is an open secret that Tel Aviv is long since supplying the Chilean dictator with modern weapons. As a matter of fact, the Israeli militarists have moved up to second place after the United States in arms deliveries to the junta. Thus, the junta's arsenals were recently replenished with a big lot of anti-tank missiles, received from Israel. At the same time, agreement was reached on the dispatch there of a group of military experts, who will train the Pinochet troops to handle the new weapons."

"Fraternisation of the rulers of the two reactionary regimes suits perfectly the Washington politicians. It cogs in with their false international 'human rights' venture: Israel has used American dollars to build up its military industry, is spending them on different types of weapons, and then supplying arms secretly to dictators."

TASS HITS 'RACIST' ISRAELI POLICY IN OCCUPIED ARAB LANDS

LD2917597 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Rome, August 29, TASS--Contrary to the decisions of the United Nations Organization, which denounced Israel's illegal measures in order to change the legal status, the geographical character and demographic composition of the occupied Arab lands, the Israeli authorities continue intensively "developing" the captured Arab lands. With this aim, Tel Aviv is widening the network of its paramilitary settlements in the occupied areas, undertaking vigorous efforts for their economic "integration" with Israel. On Monday, the press reports, the foundation stone was laid for one more Israeli settlement. The ceremony was attended by Israeli Minister of the Interior Yosef Burg. More than 120 such settlements have been established on the Israeli-captured Arab lands since the beginning of the occupation in 1967. In the areas where such settlements are built, the occupationists forcibly evict Arabs away from lands, destroy their dwellings, misappropriate their property. The inevitable result of this racist policy is the steady reduction in the strength of the native Arab population on the occupied lands. Along with the establishment of paramilitary settlements, natural resources are being systematically plundered, specifically the oil wealth of Arab countries. Oil, extracted on the Sinai Peninsula, already now meets one third of Israel's total requirements in oil. The proportions of illegal oil extraction are steadily widening. A few days ago, Israel announced the discovery of one more oil deposit in the coastal waters of the Sinai Peninsula. It is north of the functioning "Alma" well; there is every indication that the pumping of oil from Sinai to Israeli oil tanks will be broadened.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NAIROBI TO ATTEND KENYATTA FUNERAL

LD291734Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1710 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 29 August, TASS--A Soviet state delegation, headed by A.-M. Klychev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today left Moscow for Nairobi to attend the funeral of President of the Republic of Kenya Jomo Kenyatta.

ANGOLA'S 'SUCCESSES' IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS PRAISED

LD201525Y Moscow in English to Africa 1330 GMT 20 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Party of Labor, President Agostinho Neto, has spoken at a conference of Angola's diplomats working abroad. He told them that Angola categorically rejects colonialism, neocolonialism and all other forms of capitalist or imperialist dependence. PRAVDA's correspondent in Luanda, Valeriy Volkov, writes:

Angola occupies a principled and consistent stand on the question of granting genuine independence to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia. She is against the attempts to solve the problems in a neocolonialist manner. As one of the so-called front-line states Angola is helping and backing the national liberation movements and opposing the policy of racism and apartheid pursued by South Africa.

Angola's successes on the international scene are all the more outstanding because of the acute political struggle that took place and is still taking place over the recognition of the young republic and the establishment of normal relations with it. Characteristic in this respect is the example of Portugal where, following the establishment of normal relations with it. Characteristic in this respect is the example of Portugal where, following the establishment of diplomatic relations with Angola, reactionaries tried their best to frustrate the setting up of business ties with her. But still realistic elements won. During the recent meeting between Dr. Agostinho Neto and President Eanes of Portugal many negative (?movements) in the relations between the two countries were ironed out and the relations were directed towards mutually beneficial cooperation. Now the steps being taken to normalize her relations with the United States and Zaire also show that Angola's prestige is growing. This is felt besides in the activities of her representatives at the United Nations and at other world bodies. The successes in the field of foreign policy of the Angolan Republic are due, in a large measure, to the solidarity with the people of Angola of the world's progressive forces, and above all, of the countries of the socialist community which are giving Angola broad international assistance in her fight to strengthen her independence and to advance along the path of socialism. The consolidation of Angola's independence will have an important impact on the uprooting of colonialism and racialist rule in southern Africa.

NETO CITES NEED TO STRENGTHEN DEFENSE CAPABILITY

LD300827Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Luanda, 25 August, TASS--Defending the historic gains of the Angolan people who achieved freedom and independence through armed struggle against colonialism is a matter of honor for each Angolan, Agostinho Neto, president of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA], declared here.

Our country does not want war, he declared at a ceremony to mark the opening of higher officers' courses, although, in the event of an attack, we must be prepared to deal the aggressor a fitting rebuff. In this connection the PRA president pointed to the need to strengthen the republic's defense capability and to improve the military and political knowledge of the servicemen of the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] and especially that of their commanders. Each FAPLA officer, he stressed, must be an ardent patriot of his homeland and must set an example of irreproachable discipline and internationalism.

Neto rated highly the assistance and support given the young republic by the Soviet Union and Cuba. Cooperation in all fields, he pointed out, is developing successfully between our countries.

AFRO-ASIAN CONFERENCE AGAINST IMPERIALISM PREVIEWED

LD292030Y Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, August 29, TASS--An international conference of solidarity with the struggle of African and Arab peoples against imperialism, due to open in Addis Ababa in mid-September, will undoubtedly make a profound contribution to stronger unity of progressive and democratic forces of the world, writes the newspaper ETHIOPIAN HERALD. It will be attended by representatives of 138 international and national organizations, political parties and national-liberation movements from 110 countries of the world, this testifying to the growing concern of the whole of the progressive mankind over the incessant designs of imperialism and reaction against universal peace and security. The decisions of the coming forum, the newspaper stresses, will be a powerful stimulus in the struggle of the peoples still languishing under the yoke of colonialism and imperialism, for their liberation, and also the emergent nations, which are upholding real political and economic independence.

The conference will center on questions of disarmament and relaxation of international tension. Without the solution of these issues it is impossible to ensure peace, democracy and social progress on earth. Also considered will be the objectives facing the anti-imperialist forces in connection with the broadening political, military and economic cooperation between the racists of South Africa, Zionists of Israel and the reactionary regimes of Latin America. In the face of this criminal conspiracy, the article points out, the participants in the forum are bound to elaborate a concrete programme of action with a view to strengthen and broaden the united front of all progressive forces. That Addis Ababa has been chosen the venue for such a representative conference, the newspaper writes in conclusion, testifies to the recognition and respect the Ethiopian revolution won in the international arena among all progressive and peace-loving forces of the world.

ZAMBIA DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN SWAPO OPERATION IN NAMIBIA

LD291341Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] Lusaka, 24 August, TASS--The patriots of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) have carried out a large-scale operation in the Caprivi strip region of northern Namibia. P. Botha, defense minister of the Republic of South Africa, has rushed to accuse the Zambian Armed Forces of involvement in this operation. Zambian Foreign Minister S. Mwale has resolutely denied this. Receiving the heads of the diplomatic missions of the United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada, he stressed that in leveling such accusations against Zambia the South African racists are trying to justify their own provocative acts against the independent republic of Zambia. The minister recalled that quite recently his government drew world public attention to the fact that the Vorster regime, preparing for acts of provocation against Zambia, is concentrating its troops on the border in the Caprivi region.

INDOCHINA

CORRESPONDENT DISCUSSES 25 AUG VIETNAM-PRC BORDER CLASH

LD291558Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Our correspondent in Hanoi, Leonid Krichevskiy, has visited the Huu Nghi checkpoint on the Vietnamese-Chinese border where the Chinese authorities provoked a serious incident on 25 August. Here is his report: [begin recording]

The Huu Nghi border checkpoint is in Cao Lang Province. A road goes through it which connects Vietnam with the PRC. During July and August, a tense situation developed here which was the result of actions by the Chinese authorities. About 3,000 Hoa people who decided to move to the PRC and who received permission to do so from the Vietnamese authorities, assembled here. However, on 12 July the Chinese authorities unilaterally closed the border and stopped the access of Chinese nationals living in Vietnam to their territory.

I was told what happened here on 25 August by Captain Ngyen Ngoc Li, commissar of the Huu Nghi border post. The situation of the Hoa people was becoming more difficult every day, he said. Our border guards and public representatives tried to explain the situation to them and suggested that they return to their former residences together with their families, he said. On the morning of 25 August this was still occurring. Women from the patriotic front branch of Cao Lang Province were taking part. Then, suddenly, several hundred disguised border and security guards from the Chinese side crossed the zero kilometer mark, and together with hooligan elements from among the Hoa people, began attacking Vietnamese border guards, medical staff, administrators and public officials. The bandits used hammers, knives, machetes and iron balls attached to bamboo sticks. The Chinese side, Captain Nguyen Ngoc Li stressed, provoked bloodshed on Vietnamese soil. We seized a telephone through which the bandits were receiving instructions from the Chinese side. As a result of these criminal actions, 2 of our border guards were killed on the spot, and 25 people were wounded, 7 seriously. Furthermore, the hooligans forced all the Hoa people onto the other side of the border--that is, Chinese territory--and then proceeded to destroy their tents and burn the property they had left behind, in order to blame the Vietnamese side for this incident.

The 25 August incidents prove that the Chinese authorities are aggravating tension in the border area. Their actions represent a further step in the escalation of a hostile anti-Vietnamese policy. [end recording]

NGUYEN VAN LINH ATTACKS PRC POLICY AT VOLGOGRAD CONFERENCE

LD291904Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Secretary [as heard] of the Vietnamese Communist Party Nguyen Van Linh holds the Chinese leaders responsible for the worsening of relations between the two countries. Nguyen Van Linh is now leading a trade union delegation to the Soviet Union, and he spoke at a news conference in Volgograd during the tour. He accused the Peking leaders of provoking Kampuchea's attacks on Vietnam and of causing difficulties in Vietnam by making use of the issue of the ethnic Chinese living in Vietnam.

Unlike China, said Nguyen Van Linh, the Soviet Union pursues a policy of genuine internationalism and gives Vietnam disinterested assistance [words indistinct]. The head of the Vietnamese delegation described the Soviet Union as a bulwark of the people's liberation struggle.

PRAVDA CALLS PRC-JAPANESE TREATY 'A RISKY STEP'

LD2911?1Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[B. Orekhov article: "A Risky Step"]

[Text] As has already been reported, the signing of the so-called "Peace and Friendship Treaty" between Japan and the PRC took place in Peking on 12 August. A further 3 days elapsed and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in Peking ratified, with unwonted haste, this document around which disputes have been proceeding for quite some time.

There would seem to be nothing reprehensible in two countries concluding a peace and friendship treaty; but there are treaties and treaties. And the Japanese-Chinese treaty, if it is judged objectively, relates least of all to "peace and friendship." After all, it is well known that its pivotal provision, its unique quintessence, is the provision, included at Peking's insistence, on the parties' joint opposition to so-called "hegemony."

"Hegemony" and "hegemonism" are long familar terms from the Peking leadership's vocabulary. The Peking leadership steers its anti-Soviet course under the false slogan of the struggle against "hegemony." Thus, the question of whom this provision of the Japanese-Chinese treaty is aimed against is an open secret.

It is significant that the struggle around this point of the treaty, which has frequently delayed and deadlocked the Japanese-Chinese talks, has been so keen and protracted. In the words of AFP, this struggle "was accompanied by proposals and counterproposals, blackmail and barely concealed threats for over 4 years." Today, it has become clear that the Japanese side has capitulated. The foreign press notes that for a long time Japanese diplomacy did not succumb to attempts to chain Japan to the anti-Soviet chariot. But the situation changed fundamentally after Brzezinski's visit to Peking and then to Tokyo.

Now that the treaty has been signed it is worth recalling that the Soviet Union has frequently exposed the real nature of Peking's thesis of resistance to so-called "hegemony," thought up to conceal the Peking leadership's own hegemonistic aspirations, and has drawn attention to the fact that the slogan of "joint struggle against hegemony" also has another aim which consists in drawing other countries into the orbit of Peking's foreign policy course. In this specific instance, as we can see, Japan has fallen into this snare. The Soviet Union's real assessment of events and facts, proceeding from concern for peace and the people's security and for the prospects of the development of Soviet-Japanese relations, was not taken into account by the Japanese side and it was essentially subordinated to Peking's diktat.

Claims are now being made in Tokyo that the anti-Soviet orientation of the provision on "hegemony" is counterbalanced or neutralized by another provision included in the treaty--the provision which states that the treaty does not influence the contracting parties' positions in their relations with third countries. But has the Peking leadership really abandoned its interpretation of the concept of "hegemony?" Has Peking's conception of the orientation of the Japanese-Chinese treaty really changed if only by one iota? No, the Chinese leaders are not only making no attempt to conceal but on the contrary are simply proclaiming for all to hear that by the struggle against "hegemonism" they understand the struggle against the Soviet Union and against all peace-loving states which resolutely oppose Peking's great power claims and its claims to world domination.

By signing the treaty, which includes the thesis about a joint struggle with Peking against this notorious "hegemony," Japan has helplessly found itself in the position of objectively promoting the implementation of the Chinese leadership's foreign policy objectives, and it is well known that these schemes are of a frankly chauvinistic and expansionist nature.

Territorial claims have long since become an integral part of Peking's foreign policy course. Back in August 1965 at a session of the CCP Central Committee Politburo, Mao Tse-tung, for instance, said: "We must, without fail, get hold of Southeast Asia, including South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia and Singapore." It is also known that for the implementation of their schemes, the Peking leaders have on several occasions resorted to the overt use of force. That was the case on the Chinese border with Burma, India and the Soviet Union. What, if not a manifestation of expansionism, was Peking's recent attempt to resolve by force the question of the ownership of the Senkaku Islands in its own favor? Peking's provocations against Vietnam were also dictated by the same expansionist and hegemonistic aspirations.

And so it emerges that the Japanese Government is in essence pandering to the policy of political diktat and great power chauvinism, the policy of militarism and of kindling a new war--a policy to which Peking is not concealing its adherence. The Japanese Government is thereby shouldering a heavy burden of responsibility for a possible complication of the situation in the Far East and Southeast Asia.

"In the capitals of the Far East," a correspondent of the British DAILY TELEGRAPH reports, "the Japanese-Chinese treaty is being regarded as Peking's first step toward bringing Japan and its ally the United States, into a broad, united front opposed to the USSR." "It is China that is taking a hegemonistic stance, and the Japanese-Chinese Peace and Friendship Treaty carries with it a threat to the countries of Southeast Asia," warns Professor (S. Khayasi).

Equally great responsibility belongs to the Japanese Government for the possible negative consequences of such a development for Soviet-Japanese relations. "The Japanese-Chinese treaty is of an anti-Soviet nature and has the vivid color of a military alliance," Prof (I. Nagai) writes in the newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN. In this assessment, Peking, by resorting to its favorite tactics, is trying to exacerbate relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, and then to make use of this in its anti-Soviet policy. It may be added that the slippery slope onto which Peking is pushing Tokyo's policy is undoubtedly fraught with danger to Japan's own national interests. It is also difficult to see how following Peking's lead will lead to a strengthening of trust in its foreign policy.

As for the Soviet Union, by consistently implementing in practice the principles of its peace-loving Leninist foreign policy, it is firmly following a course of strengthening international peace, friendship and cooperation between peoples and states. Our country does not interfere in other countries' internal affairs. Such interference is alien to the principles of our policy, which proceeds on the basis that each country must itself decide how to build relations with its neighbors. Japan is no exception in this respect. But the content of the Japanese-Chinese treaty signed in Peking clearly exceeds the bounds of bilateral relations. That is why the Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to what is taking place. It is its sovereign right to adopt, in the situation which has arisen, whatever measures it considers necessary for the defense of its interests.

Even after the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese treaty, statements are being heard in Tokyo of Japan's intention to continue the line of developing neighborly relations with the Soviet Union. Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda, on his return from Peking, spoke of the urgent need to exert efforts to improve these relations. Japanese Prime Minister T. Fukuda, KYODO reports, said that "Japan attaches great significance to relations with the Soviet Union."

These are reasonable words. But their true worth will become known later, on the basis of the practical actions that follow them.

IZVESTIYA NOTES DANGERS OF PRC-JAPANESE TREATY

LD29:117Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Yu. Vasilyev article: "Concerning the Japanese-Chinese Treaty"]

[Text] The essence of the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy course is the strengthening of peace and international security, and of friendship and cooperation among states. The unshakable principles of the USSR's foreign policy are noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, neighborliness, respect for sovereignty and mutually advantageous cooperation. It is precisely by these principles that the Soviet Union is guided in its relations with Japan. Of course, it is for Japan itself to decide how to shape its relations with its neighbors, and in particular and China. But the Japanese-Chinese treaty, which was signed in Peking on 12 August, extends beyond the framework of bilateral relations and, therefore, the Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to this fact. The so-called "Peace and Friendship Treaty" between China and Japan creates a basis for the emergence of new factors capable of sharply complicating the international situation in Asia.

It is common knowledge that Maoism is a doctrine of bellicose chauvinism, aimed at establishing great Han domination over the world. The present leadership, which is not evincing the slightest desire to overcome its hereditary Sinocentrism, has just sufficient sobriety to admit that to prepare for the transformation of these delirious visions into reality, Peking today has an acute need for outside help--material, financial, scientific and technical. The fact that Peking propaganda, which quite recently spared no effort in making abusive pronouncements about the Japanese ruling circles, has, since the early seventies, been replacing the tar with syrup and today proclaims Japan as its "foremost friend for all time," can be attributed precisely to the maturation of this realization.

Such an abrupt change of mood, which in itself is suspicious, ought to have made people think about the reasons which prompted Peking to make a 180-degree turn in its Japanese policy. This did not happen, however. In the final analysis, the forces which led Japan to sign the treaty with China not only did not deem it necessary to invistigate Peking's real intentions in depth, but also perceived in the Chinese leadership's change of face an opportunity to further their own hegemonistic claims.

It is well known, for instance, with what unconcealed hostility the Chinese leadership permeates its policy toward the people of Vietnam. Peking is instigating provocations on the Vietnamese-Cambodian border by urging Cambodia toward agression against Vietnam. The actions of the Chinese authorities, who are artificially whipping up tension on the Chinese-Vietnamese border under the fabricated pretext of "concern" for the fate of the ethnic Chinese living in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, are of a provocative nature. Peking is seeking to undermine the building of socialism in Vietnam from within by cutting off material and technical assistance to that country.

All these actions are not only failing to bring the Chinese leadership the results which it desires, but are provoking indignation by those who hold peace and security in Asia dear and by those for whom the fate of the principles of peaceful coexistence, which were gained through much suffering by the peoples, is not a matter of indifference. [paragraph continues]

What would appear to be the relevance of the Japanese-Chinese treaty here? This is, however, a purely rhetorical question. The question was answered on the eve of the signing of the treaty by Teng Hsiao-ping, who devoted a considerable part of his speech addressed to the Japanese foreign minister to crude attacks against Vietnam and to the plans for "curtailing" Japan's economic relations with this state. In other words, Peking would like to have in Japan an accomplice in its provocative policy vis-a-vis Vietnam.

In this connection the fact that Japan's ruling circles have yielded to the importunate demands of Peking, which had set itself the task of undermining Soviet-Japanese neighborliness and of drawing Japan into the channel of its policy, which is hostile toward the Soviet Union, cannot fail to provoke the most serious concern.

Peking's leaders have not concealed, nor do they conceal, the fact that this is precisely what they regard as the meaning behind the inclusion in the text of the Japanese-Chinese treaty of the notorious article about opposition to so-called "hegemony."

It is not fortuitous that the direction in which Japanese-Chinese relations are developing, has indeed become "a cause for alarm and uneasiness." Such sentiments are all the more justified because the outlines of influential U.S. circles who are seeking to play the "China card" against the Soviet Union are beginning to stand out increasingly clearly behind Peking and Tokyo.

Concern for the future of Soviet-Japanese relations is all the more justified in that the Japanese Government, in agreeing to the inclusion of the article on resistance to so-called "hegemony" in the Japanese-Chinese treaty, has consciously and with open eyes given in to Peking's pressure. And there is no guarantee that, having made one concession, Tokyo will not take some further step dictated by Peking. It is precisely an understanding of the danger of this development of events, fraught with the peril of Japan's gradual slide into the channel of Peking's anti-Soviet policy, which is forcing many people in Japan itself to condemn the government's agreement to sign the treaty.

In an attempt to ease criticism leveled against them, Japanese statesmen are now not stinting in their assurances that the Japanese-Chinese treaty is not hostile to the Soviet Union. Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda, in particular, stated on his return from Peking that "Japan is pursuing an independent foreign policy" and "will not oppose the Soviet Union by joining with China."

Other Japanese state men and politicians have made similiar statements. They have frequently stressed that China has its own foreign policy course as does Japan and that the two courses do not influence each other. A Japanese representative has stated that the general line of Tokyo's foreign policy, at whose basis lie friendly relations with the United States, is the development of relations with all countries of the world, including countries with different social systems. The Japanese assert that these states include the Soviet Union. Relations with the USSR, in the opinion of the Japanese, are important for Japan, and their development accords with the general line of its foreign policy.

This position was frequently set forth to the Chinese side by the Japanese representatives at the talks on the treaty which, as is well known, were quite lengthy. According to the Japanese press, this position is well-known to the Chinese side. In this connection Japanese circles have voiced disagreement with the provisions of the Soviet statement, which means that Tokyo agrees with China's foreign policy line. The Japanese Foreign Ministry, Japanese circles have asserted, has made great efforts to prevent this.

But it is not a case of words or statements. Truly friendly relations between neighboring countries like the USSR and Japan can and must rest on a foundation of specific deeds and on a basis of all-round cooperation. The speeches by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the program documents of the CPSU and the statements to the Japanese Government contain thorough proposals whose implementation could not only preserve the achievements of past years on the path of Soviet-Japanese cooperation but could strengthen the base of peaceful coexistence between the peoples of the two countries. A serious, mutually satisfying discussion of the proposals contained in the draft treaty on neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and Japan would promote the restoration of a healthy climate in Soviet-Japanese relations.

The Soviet Union's course toward preserving and reinforcing neighborliness between the peoples of the USSR and Japan is a consistent course not subject to any fluctuations dictated by considerations of expediency. And, if Japan really shares the Soviet Union's desire to live in peace and friendship with each other, it will not be hard to prove this. It merely has to turn from words to actions.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS SANDINISTA OPERATION IN NICARAGUA

LD2915234 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 5 ID

["Tass Service" report: "Partisan Action"]

[Text] On Tuesday a group of Nicaraguan partisans belonging to the Sandinista National Liberation Front [FSLN] carried out a daring armed operation: It disarmed the guard and occupied the National Palace, located in the very center of Managua. The partisans captured members of the Congress and high-ranking officials from the entourage of the dictator, Somoza, as hostages. Among them were Minister of Government Antonio Mora, and Luis Pallais Debayle, a close relative of the dictator and director of the pro-government newspaper NOVEDADES. As news agencies report, the patriots are demanding the release of all political prisoners and their delivery to one of the Latin American countries they have [illegible]. They are also insisting on payment of a $10 million ransom and that those who participated in the partisan operation be given the opportunity to fly by plane to another country. Government troops are surrounding the palace in a tight ring. Talks between the partisans and the authorities are being conducted with representatives of the clergy acting as intermediaries. To judge from everything, the FSLN undertook this armed operation in order to attract attention throughout the world to the cruel terror and military and police tyranny being perpetrated by the dictatorship. For many months there have been incessant mass demonstrations in the country against Somoza's hated tyranny. The patriots of Nicaragua are resolutely demanding the immediate resignation of the dictator and are advocating the establishment of a system based on the principles of freedom and democracy.

PANAMANIAN DELEGATION HEAD INTERVIEWED ON TIES WITH USSR

PA291134 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 28 Aug 78 PA

[Text] A Panamanian delegation visited the USSR from 20 to 27 August. The delegation was headed by Pedro Brin Martinez, special ambassador and regional director of foreign policy for East Europe and the USSR. The delegation was made up of representatives of Panamanian government and private sectors. During their visit to the USSR the delegation met with foreign relations and foreign trade [word indistinct] ministries and with representatives of the State Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries and the USSR [word indistinct] ministry. Our correspondent Anselmo [name indistinct] interviewed Pedro Brin Martinez, who headed the delegation. [begin recording]

[Question] [words indistinct] and what possibilities has this visit promised?

[Answer] The visit to the USSR has [word indistinct] the Panamanian Mission and Soviet officials in a spirit of understanding. We have taken the first steps in economic, scientific and cultural relations, which imply all sorts of [word indistinct] relations between the two countries. I would like to state that the initial steps were taken by both sides for a draft trade agreement between the two parties. The agreement will be presented to high-level officials of both governments for signing. I also want to say that we have made substantial progress in other fields, for example in the possibility that the USSR will carry out large projects in Panama. [words indistinct] the initial step in the study for the construction by the USSR of a hydroelectric dam in Bonan del Toro Province. It would be the [words indistinct] dam. The USSR would send a group of experts to study the technical aspects and excavations for the construction of the hydroelectric dam. We also discussed the possibility of having the USSR install a fact[illegible] for the repair of equipment used in the sugar industry [words indistinct]. Soviet officials agreed to send a group of Soviet specialists to Panama to study several locations. I would like to end by saying that there are great possibilities that these projects will soon be carried out by the USSR and Panama. [end recording]

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETS IN KREMLIN 29 AUGUST

LD291348Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held today in the Kremlin under the chairmanship of Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A number of important state issues were examined. Studying the points of the recently adopted law on elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Presidium discussed questions linked with organising the preparation and staging of the next elections to the highest body of state power in the country.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium examined the question of the USSR Ministry of the Light Industry and the USSR Timber and Woodworking Industry's implementation of the proposals put forth by the standing commissions, chambers and deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet connected with fulfilling plans for consumer goods production and improving their quality.

It was noted that, in spite of certain achievements, the quantity and quality of many consumer goods still fails to meet the demands of the population and continues to be one of the weak points of our economy. The attention of the heads of the appropriate ministries was drawn to the need to make better use of existing reserves. It was stressed that the country now has at its disposal the requisite scientific-technological and production potential to insure that consumer and household goods are produced in sufficient quantity and of good quality.

Approving the work performed by the deputies and members of planning and budget commissions and the consumer goods commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, the Presidium passed on the work of these commissions to the USSR Council of Ministers for it to examine and to adopt appropriate measures.

It was recommended to the government while the measures were being worked out to increase production and raise the quality of consumer goods; to insure that the light and furniture industries undergo the required development, that the working and living conditions of employees in these industries are further improved, and that consumer goods production plans are correctly balanced with material-technical resources and capital investments.

It was stressed at the meeting that, at enterprises producing consumer goods, millions are employed to whom, from the platform of the 25th CPSU Congress, Comrade Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed these words: Both the well-being and the mood of the Soviet people depend largely on you and your work. Remember this: Work better and with greater initiative. Emulate the frontrankers. The party urges you to do this and expects this of you.

The Presidium examined the work by the Krasnodar Soviet on examining citizens' proposals, statements and complaints. It was noted at the session that attention to letters and other communications from citizens is one of the primary constitutional obligations of soviets of people's deputies, of state organs and the broad public.

The Krasnodar Soviets, implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the demands of the USSR Constitution, devote constant attention to letters from citizens and to receiving the populace. They insure on the whole correct and timely examination of proposals, statements and complaints, and are improving the form and methods of this work. Citizens' proposals and wishes are taken into account in the work of soviets, in directing economic and cultural construction and in strengthening state and labor discipline. They are reflected in preparing the decisions of soviets and in drafting long-term and current plans.

At the same time it was noted that while examining proposals, statements and complaints by the Krasnodar Soviet organs, there are cases of a formal attitude to letters from workers; necessary measures to eliminate the causes of compalints and repeated requests from citizens are not always adopted, and there are cases when the deadline for implementing decisions adopted following citizens' statements are not met.

It was stressed at the session that the profound internal link between our soviets and the people lies in vital and specific affairs, the atmosphere of concord in work, and everyday contacts with the broad masses of the working people; work with letters is one of the most important channels of such a link.

Having approved the positive experience of the work of the Krasnodar Soviets in considering the suggestions, applications and complaints of citizens, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet drew the attention of all the country's soviets of people's deputies to the need to further improve the forms and methods of work in dealing with citizens' requests and defined the main directions of this work. Appropriate recommendations were addressed to ministries, state committees, departments, and the chiefs of consumer services enterprises, establishments, organizations, and mass media organs.

Taking part in the discussion were Grishin, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Nivazbekov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Maslennikov, chairman of the Budget-Planning Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities; Shkolnikov, chairman of the People's Control Committee; Parasov, USSR minister of light industry; Struyev, USSR minister of trade; Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; Stupnav, first deputy minister of the timber and wood processing industry; (Nesterenko), a spinner at the Krasnodar worsted cloth combine; Romenenko, a rotary furnace operator at the Novorossiysk Proletariy cement works--both USSR Supreme Soviet deputies; (Banduko), chairman of the Krasnodar Gorispolkom.

Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was present at the meeting of the Presidium.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium also examined several other matters.

REPUBLICAN CSA'S REPORT ON HARVESTING, WINTER SOWING

RSFSR CSA Report

LD2918152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration today reported on the progress of harvesting and sowing on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Grain and pulse crops have been cut on over 45 million hectares, which is 60 percent of the plan; 80 percent of the cut grain crops have been threshed. In Saratovskaya, Volgogradskaya, Orenburgskaya, Bryanskaya and Orelskaya oblasts the harvesting of rye has been completed. Agricultural machine operators in the Volga Valley, the Central-Chernozem zone and other areas have begun harvesting millet and buckwheat. Harvesting work is continuing on flax plantations.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 on 30 August reports that: "According to RSFSR Central Statistical Administration data, grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, have been reaped on 45.3 million hectares on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Grain has been threshed on 36.4 million hectares. In many areas of the RSFSR harvesting of corn, flax, potatoes and vegetables has started."]

At the same time as the harvesting, machine operators are also concerned with the harvest of the fourth year of the 5-year plan. Sowing of winter crops has been started by farm workers of the Don and Stavropolskiy Kray, while in Altayskiy Kray, Kurganskaya and Chelyabinskaya oblasts and Udmurtskaya ASSR this work is coming to an end. In the RSFSR a total of less than 25 percent of the allocated area has been sown. Winter sowing is proceeding at a particularly slow rate in Voronezhskaya and Pskovskaya oblasts. So far 7 million hectares of land have been plowed for spring crops.

Ukrainian CSA Report

AU3010252 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 30 Aug 78 AU

[Summary] According to the Ukraine's Central Statistical Administration, "by 28 August the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had mown grain and bean crops--excluding corn--on 14,559,000 hectares, or more than 95 percent of the target. They had threshed grain on 14,273,000 hectares."

The Ukraine's machine operators have already plowed 9.9 million hectares for winter crops, or more than 87 percent of the plan. Donetskaya Oblast farms have made all the preparations for fall sowing. Sowing preparations are nearing completion in Odesskaya, Chernigovskaya, Ternopolskaya and Kharkovskaya oblasts.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 29 AUGUST

LD300610 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0800 GMT on 29 August reports that grain crops have been reaped on 1 million hectares so far in Kurskaya Oblast. This is more than 90 percent of all the area allotted to early grain crops. The harvesting of late grain crops, buckwheat and millet, is still to come. In the meantime, combines are working on the last fields sown to winter wheat.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT reports that 440,000 tons of grain crops have been delivered to the grain elevators of Ulyanovskaya Oblast. This is 50 percent of the year's plan. According to the same radio at 1330 GMT the mass threshing of grain crops has begun in Kustanayskaya Oblast. The first consignment of strong wheat has been delivered to the elevators. This wheat occupies nearly 3.5 million hectares in the republic.

SHORTAGE OF RAILCARS FOR GRAIN CROPS CITED

LD300945Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] Our correspondent reports from the Ministry of Railways that in the last 24 hours 333 railway cars above the plan carrying grain crops have been dispatched from stations. Railwaymen are far from overjoyed, however, because even where loading plans are being overfulfilled there is a lack of cars. The data show that unloading of cars is going slowly, especially at night and on days off. Many enterprises are not fulfilling their contractual obligations. According to Ministry of Railways figures, there are more than 6,000 cars of grain crops lined up at stations that are overdue for unloading. Of these, 1,500 should have left yesterday for reloading.

PAZHITNEV REVIEWS HARVEST, WINTER SOWING PROGRESS

LD301045Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "On the Threshold of Fall"]

[Excerpts] Summer is drawing to a close--the last 10 days of August are ending. It is raining more and more often, the days are becoming shorter. Rural workers, overcoming difficulties, are confidently carrying out the grain harvest and laying the foundations for the next harvest.

The center of harvest work has now moved from the grain fields of southern regions of the country to the north and east. In the past week the farms of Ivanovskaya, Kalininskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Kokchetavskaya and several other oblasts have begun cutting grain crops. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 21 August grain and leguminous crops (excluding corn) had been cut from 64.2 million hectares--51 percent of the total area. Threshing has been carried out on 83 percent of the cut fields.

On the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the RSFSR, creals have been cut from 36.5 million hectares--47 percent of the plan. The harvest is being completed in the fields of the Ukraine.

Difficult harvesting conditions have now arisen in the Central Chernozem Zone. Due to the late ripening of grain and frequent precipitation, harvesting has been delayed. Extreme concentration and the maintenance of efficient work by all links in the harvest conveyor are required of machine operators, farm leaders and specialists. The crop growers of Voronezhskaya Oblast are engaged in shock work. But matters are not arranged like this everywhere. A lag is being permitted on farms of Lipetskaya Oblast. In many rayons of the oblast barely more than 7 hectares per combine per day are being worked, and even less in such rayons as Stanovlyanskiy, Dankovskiy and Krasninskiy.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kirovskaya, Smolenskaya and certain other oblasts have not yet reached the necessary speed. Local party, soviet and economic organs must analyze the progress of the harvest and adopt measures to insure that it is completed as quickly as possible.

The grain crops have ripened in the expanses of north Kazakhstan. The mass harvest has been launched in the country's major granary. The main task of the Virgin Land workers is to gather in the harvest completely and at the optimum time.

By 21 August grain crops had been cut from 2.3 million hectares in the Virgin Lands. The grain growers of Tselinogradskaya and Kustanayskaya oblasts adopted a rapid race from the first days.

Winter sowing is in full swing. The soil has been prepared for it on 26 million hectares--64 percent of the plan. This work is being completed in Kurskaya, Saratovskaya and several other oblasts. Moreover, the best time for sowing is being allowed to slip by in Ivanovskaya and Yaroslavskaya oblasts and Chuvashskaya ASSR.

Fodder procurement is an object of special concern among rural workers. Some 41.1 million tons of hay, 64.7 million tons of cured hay and about 20 million tons of silage have been laid in. The crop growers of many regions of the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and several other republics have laid in more hay than last year. But the farms of Orlovskaya and Kostromskaya oblasts are still lagging behind.

The intensity of fieldwork is not lessening. Working people on kolkhozes and sovkhozes are fully determined to do everything to honorably fulfill plans and socialist pledges for the sale of agricultural produce to the state, to lay firm foundations for the next harvest and to prepare well for livestock wintering.

ALL-UNION OPERATIONS STAFF MEETING ON HARVEST PROGRESS

LD291212Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] A meeting of the staff operations headquarters held in Moscow today noted that grain has been threshed on 50 percent of the total area in the country. Harvesting has moved to the Non-Chernozem Zone, regions of Siberia, the Urals and Kazakhstan Virgin Lands.

Facts regarding the condition of harvesting equipment were given at the meeting. In recent days much equipment has been prepared on the Kazakhstan Virgin Lands and in Siberia. In Kustanayskaya Oblast, however, there are approximately 1,500 combine harvesters that have not been overhauled; in Altayskiy Kray there are over 1,000; and there are many such machines in Kurganskaya Oblast, Kokchetavskaya Oblast and some others as well.

Grain-cleaning equipment is clearly in an unsatisfactory state--the state of readiness of these machines for the country is 66 percent.

Much attention was given by the operations staff meeting to equipment for harvesting sugar beets, cotton, potatoes and other late crops. The all-union operations staff adopted additional measures for speeding up supplies of new machinery, spare parts and other material-technical means essential for harvesting, for sowing winter crops, and for preparing the soil for autumn sowing.

ESTONIAN CP CC PLENUM DISCUSSES HARVEST OPERATIONS

LD291412Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A plenum of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee was held today. The question of additional measure to insure a timely harvest without waste and the completion of fodder procurement was examined.

Rural communists and all workers were instructed to complete harvesting of grain crops in the shortest possible time, to clear all straw from the fields and turn it into fodder, and to clear all potatoes by 25 September.

The entire winter grain area is due to be sown in the next 2 weeks. At the same time fodder procurement will be continued without delays.

Measures were also discussed on the implementation of the integrated plan of measures to develop agriculture in the Estonian SSR through 1985, which was worked out in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum.

Vaino, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

IMPROVING VEGETABLE SUPPLIES REPORTED IN UKRAINE

AU291046 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1800 GMT on 28 August carries a recorded report by its Poltava correspondent Davidenko on increasing vegetable supplies in Poltavskiy Rayon. According to the correspondent, the Blagoyev kolkhoz alone has already delivered to consumers 600 tons of cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbages, red beets, and is now trucking vegetables at the rate of 80-100 tons daily. A special center has reportedly been formed in the rayon to organize the campaign of vegetable gathering and sales to the state. "Its function is to provide vegetable fields with manpower and to truck produce to stores and procurement centers." The yields are said to be good, particularly of cucumbers.

According to the same broadcast, Volynskaya Oblast vegetable growers have shipped 500 tons of gherkins to Moscow and Leningrad. "This year the country's industrial centers will be supplied with more than 20,000 tons of Volyn-grown gherkins."

Kiev Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 29 August reports that "mass tomato picking is in progress at Crimean sovkhozes. They have already gathered 1,500 tons more tomatoes than by the same time last year. More than 6,000 tons of vegetables have been shipped to Moscow. The plans for vegetable supplies to Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and other Soviet cities are being overfulfilled."

BRIEFS

KAZAKH GRAIN HARVEST--According to the Kazakh SSR Central Statistical Administration, grain and bean crops in Kazkhstan have been mown on more than 8.5 million hectares. Shifting toward the north, harvest operations have already reached Pavlodarskaya and Kustanayskaya oblasts. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 22 Aug 78 AU]

COSMOS-1,029 LAUNCHED; EQUIPMENT WORKING NORMALLY

LD300802Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0752 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 30 August--On 29 August another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1,029, was launched in the Soviet Union to continue research into outer space.

The initial period of revolution of the satellite is 89.6 minutes; the apogee--353 km; the perigee--186 km; inclination of orbit--62.8 degrees.

The satellite's equipment is working normally.

COSMONAUTS CONDUCT MEDICAL, BIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS

LD291218Y Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Flight Control Center, August 29, TASS--The international crew, consisting of Vladimir Kovalenok, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, Valeriy Bykovskiy of the USSR and Sigmund Jaehn of the GDR is continuing its research and experimentation program on board the orbital Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-31 complex.

The cosmonauts' work day began at eight a.m. today. According to the medical research program Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov took blood samples by means of a microanalyser, which will be delivered to the earth for laboratory tests.

Two technological experiments in the sphere of materials science, prepared by specialists of the Soviet Union and the GDR, will be completed today on the splav and kristall installations. Joint medico-biological experiments are being continued on board the complex to study the development of microorganisms in conditions of weightlessness.

As earlier reported, Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn will return to the earth in the spaceship Soyuz-29. In preparing the ship for the return voyage, the cosmonauts have dismounted the individual armchair lodgements in the Soyuz-31 vehicle and installed them in the descent craft of the Soyuz-29 spaceship.

A press conference is planned to be held on board the complex today.

According to the results of the medical check-up, made this Monday, the health of the cosmonauts is good. The flight systems of the orbital complex are functioning normally.

COSMONAUTS EXPERIMENT WITH 'SEWING MICROORGANISMS'

LD291644Y Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 29 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 29, TASS--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from the Flight Control Centre:

The USSR-GDR space expedition, at the Soviet orbital station Salyut-6 has embarked upon a strenuous working programme. The main crew aboard the station are Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, the guests--Valeriy Bykovskiy (USSR) and Sigmund Jaehn (GDR).

The day before Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov observed an unusual accumulation of clouds over the South Pole, but the time, suitable for observation and photography of clouds over the Antarctic in the Bykovskiy-Jaehn programme of exploration has been assigned to the technological experiment "berolina" (growth of crystals). The cosmonauts have agreed to make the programme more compact. It has been decided to make the photography of clouds over the Antarctic at the very beginning of the "berolina" experiment.

"The sewing of micro-organisms" "reporter", "growth of bacteria"--these and other experiments have been prepared jointly by scientists of the USSR and GDR.

The experiment "sewing of micro-organisms", developed by the Aviation Medicine Institute in Koenigsbrueck, has a direct relation to terrestrial technological concerns, specifically those relating to micro-biological industry enterprises. The terrestrial gravity affects the geometry of such important formations as floccules, consisting of micro-organisms and organic polymers. The process of "sewing" such polymers is an important part of the technology of obtaining many medicinal preparations. The cosmonauts are to bring the scientists a reply to the question how this progress will go on in weightlessness.

The biological experiment "tissue culture" has begun. Its aim is to study the influence of space conditions to the flow of elementary biological processes in a live cell. With the help of the Praktika EE-2 camera, designed in Dresden at the people's enterprise Pentakon Bykovskiy and Jaehn carried out the first part of the experiment "reporter". They collected full information on methods of photography inside space vehicles and also from onboard the station, preparation of recommendations on the use of different types of photographic film in space conditions.

BRIEFS

VITYAZ SCIENTIFIC VOYAGE--The scientific research vessel Vityaz has completed its work at an experimental site in the Bermuda triangle in accordance with the Soviet-U.S. program on the study of ocean and synoptic eddies. The scientific watch at the site has been turned over to the scientific research vessel Akademik Kurchatov, which will complete the Soviet part of the experimental program in September. The Vityaz is due to arrive in Novorossiysk on 10 September to take aboard a new team of Soviet scientists and scientists of other socialist countries for a scientific voyage to the Black Sea area. In December the Vityaz will sail on its final voyage to Leningrad calling at many European ports where Soviet scientists will continue their contacts with scientists of other countries. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 26 Aug 78 OW]

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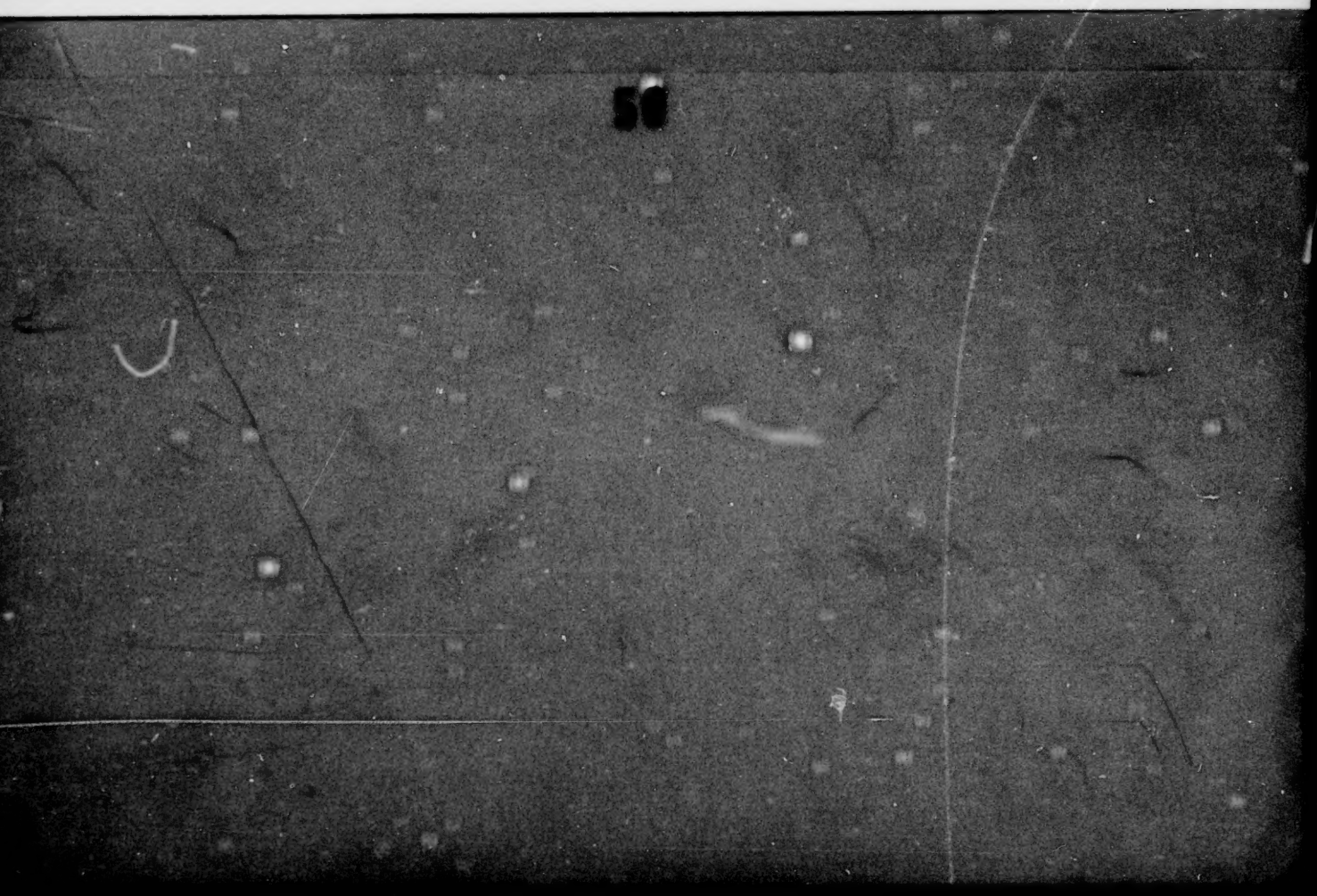
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